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Better Bred Seeds for Your 1947 Plantings

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**Better
Strains From
Approved Sources**



Foundation Potatoes
Ladino Clover

Hybrid Field and Sweet Corns
Quaker Hill Danish Cabbage

Achenbach Brome
Earlyana Soy



BETTER BRED SEEDS

Hybrid sweet corn,
field corn, potato, oat,
cabbage, field pea,
barley, wheat, soy bean,
rye, alfalfa, clover, grass,
other forage crop seeds.



HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y. - MARCH 1, 1947

Dear Friend:— Scientific plant breeding in America started about forty years ago. Few outstanding improvements in plants resulted in the first twenty years but basic principles of breeding, and trained teachers, researchers and workers were developed in increasing numbers. Practical results came slowly at first, then with accelerated frequency, till now, a veritable flood of improved or new strains of economic plants is pouring out on us growers. Hundreds of constantly improved sweet and field corn hybrids, more disease resistant, better yielding, better quality potatoes, other vegetables, grain, forage crops, fruits and flowers are available. Botanically, it is truly a time of miracles.

Not the least of a farmer's problems today is to evaluate these new things in terms of his own economy. To help in this is part of our job, and an interesting part, too. The information herein, we hope, will help you.

Best wishes, K. C. LIVERMORE.

Oats - Barleys - Wheats

Last season earlier planting and less rusts resulted in better spring grain yields than for some years back. In 7 county tests Goldwin averaged 78.8 bus., Lenroc 76.3 bus., Vieland 56.9 bus. In the years just preceding when rust was serious, Vieland averaged 61.9 bus. and Lenroc 59.2 bus. In many individual cases the difference was much greater in favor of rust resistant Vieland.

Unless you can predict rust, it seems advisable to use Goldwin or Lenroc for early and normal plantings and Vieland only for late plantings.

With barleys, the choice is between Alpha, excellent in every way except rust susceptibility and L barley which is rust resistant but has very weak straw.

The rust resistant spring wheats yield well, have excellent straw and promise to be profitable here in the east.

GOLDWIN OAT - Product of Cornell Plant Breeders; outyields Lenroc and Cornelian by 16%; is highly resistant to smuts but susceptible to rusts. In a Cornell test at Quaker Hill Farm in 1942 when rust was not serious, yields were Goldwin 87, Lenroc 83, and Vieland 76 bu. per acre. In '43, '44, '45, all rust years, Goldwin fell near Vieland but in '46 outyielded it by 21.9 bu. or 38%. Tree type, tall straw, stands well. Medium size kernels, yellow, thin shucked, heavy.

LENROC OAT - A close second to Goldwin. Susceptible to smuts and rusts. It previously averaged 2 to 5 bushels more than other station developed varieties and usually 5 to 15 bushels more than old varieties from the Central West. Tree type; tall, fairly strong straw; white, medium size kernels; thin husk. Must be planted early for best results.

UPRIGHT OAT - Notable for tall but strong straw and good yield of big white oats. Out-stands all other big straw oats. If your oats usually lodge and you need a lot of straw, Upright will solve the problem, but you must plant early for best results.

VIELAND OAT - With rust and smut resistance derived from an insignificant oat from Uruguay, combined in its inheritance with high yield, and weight, and straw strength from domestic strains, Vieland has outyielded former leaders in Wisconsin tests by 25 to 30 bushels in the recent rust years. It has shown similar yield differences in other states when plantings were late, when weather was unfavorable, or when rusts struck. So Vieland is good insurance against oat losses from weather or diseases.

It is tree type with short, fairly stiff straw. Kernels are small, yellow, thin hulled, heavy. Matures early.

ALPHA BARLEY - Best two rowed barley for Northeastern States. Wide adaptation, excellent straw, large kernels, high yields. Best for mixtures with oats. Best for milk production but not for beer. Stands better after ripening than other kinds. Best for combining. Threshes cleaner. Its beards are barbed but not uncomfortably so. Susceptible to smuts and rusts.

L BARLEY - Originated in North Dakota. Six rowed, rough awned, heavy, plump, white kernalled barley of good malting quality. Rust resistant and moderately blight resistant. Has averaged 8 to 10 bushels more per acre than Wis. 38 Barley in rust years; yields about the same when there is no rust. Straw weaker than Wis. 38 and than Alpha. Should be harvested early with binder.

HENRY WHEAT - High yielding, rust and smut resistant spring wheat developed by Wis. Exp. Sta. Large bearded heads. Large light red kernels of fair milling and good feeding quality. Many 40 to 50 bushel yields in Wisconsin in '45, a rust year, nearly double Marquis. Our seed was grown here from Wis. certified. Plant early.

MIDA WHEAT - High yielder developed by N. D. Exp. Station. Moderately resistant to rusts and covered smut but susceptible to loose smut and scab. Tall strong straw, bearded heads, large hard red kernels; high protein, good milling and baking qualities. Should bring premium price for bread flour.

(See Prices Page 3)

FARM CHEMICALS
Seed disinfectants,
seed inoculants,
fertilizers, sulphur,
lime, weedicides,
dusts and sprays.
Also drain tile.

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Quaker Hill Certified Seed Potatoes

Potato growers are being deluged with new varieties and more are in the making. Each has its favorable points. Many have drawbacks, too. Only a few have enough advantages to offset their disadvantages and justify their replacing varieties already established. Performance records and acreage figures seem to show that Warba, Cobbler, Katahdin and Sebago have proven their worth in the Northeastern States. These varieties quite satisfactorily meet most potato requirements of growers, dealers and consumers.

We have tried and discarded Early Rose, Early Ohio, Bliss Triumph, Earlaine, Spaulding Rose, Chippewa, Houma, Green Mt., No. Nine, Rural New Yorker, Heavyweight, Russet Rural, Pontiac, and even high yielding Sequoia. Of the other new varieties, Ontario may equal, perhaps better Sebago; blight immune Placid or Virgil may oust Katahdin; ring rot resistant Teton may be needed to enable us to live with that disease. Further trials of these and others will show their worth.

Meanwhile we offer some of the most disease-free stock obtainable of the following varieties. Some of this comes from Jeff Baldwin's Prince Edward Island farms which are devoted exclusively to producing foundation seed. Every practice and every precaution that will make his seed potatoes better in any way is followed. The result is seed that satisfies, completely.

RED WARBA - Ten to 14 days earlier than Cobbler. Generally outyields it. Quality very good. Resembles Cobbler, but has red skin, some white showing. Mosaic resistant; susceptible to scab, leaf roll, etc. Best early in our judgment. Offer Wisconsin certified with clean reading in field and winter test.

IRISH COBBLER - About 90 days; the main early potato. Round, white, deep eyed tuber of excellent quality. Offer foundation seed from Prince Edward Island and some from Minn. with "clean readings" for 26 years; grown by Jeff Baldwin.

KATAHDIN - Matures 3 to 4 weeks later than Cobblers. Fine appearing, white-skinned, round, flattened potato. Quality good. Resistant to virus diseases, scab and blight susceptible. Sets lightly but develops nearly all No. 1 size potatoes. Sets shallow, needs more and later covering. Excellent keeper. Offer Jeff Baldwin Foundation Katahdins grown on Prince Edward Island; also N. Y. cert. grown from Baldwin seed. Very low disease counts.

SEBAGO - Matures about 2 weeks later than Katahdin. Has proven resistant to blight both early and late and also to yellow dwarf, mild mosaic and scab. Smooth, shallow eyed, white skinned, round, flattened tubers. Attractive. Table quality excellent, equal to any in our opinion. In many tests, Sebago's yields were generally equal to or better than other varieties except Sequoia. Popularity increasing rapidly in late potato areas. We recommend it highly for either garden or field. Offer Jeff Baldwin Foundation Sebagos grown on Prince Edward Island; also N. Y. cert. grown from Baldwin seed. Very low disease counts in field and winter tests.

RING ROT

Special precautions are taken to guard against bacterial ring rot and we are as sure as can be that the disease is not present in or on any of these seed potatoes or their containers.

Better Bred Cabbage

Between different strains of the same variety of cabbage, there are greater variations in yielding ability, disease susceptibility, shape, storage quality, etc., than most growers realize. Strain tests conducted by Experiment Stations often show yield differences up to 3 or 4 tons per acre. Storage tests show great differences in shrinkage. Profits are affected by these differences. It pays to know the performance records of the strains you use.

The strains of cabbage offered here, particularly the Glory and both green and red Danish are outstanding performers. They make the extra tons and have the extra quality that increase your profits.

(See Prices Page 3)

Field Corns

Hybrid field corns have made good in the Northeastern States. Nearly all who have tried them are well pleased. Now salesmen swarm over the country side with long lists of confusing names and numbers of various hybrids. The majority of the hybrids offered are too late in maturity for this part of the country. Some are "closed or secret formula" hybrids offered at high prices by high pressure salesmen. Others are "open formula" hybrids developed, tested, maintained and certified by the Agricultural Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In general the latter are better, more reliable, and more economical. In the demonstration tests in New York State the Wisconsin hybrids have performed very well and received more votes of approval than any other group. They are produced under climatic conditions similar to ours. For these reasons we offer and recommend an early-to-late series of Wisconsin hybrids with assurance that they will equal or better the performance of any other group.

Following are our selections for different conditions here in the Northeastern States. They are based on maturity trials and observation plantings. All are hybrids except Yates and Sheffield flints, Early Huron, Cornell 11, and West Branch Sweepstakes. Numbers in parentheses are approximate days required for maturing under conditions here. They of course vary from season to season and place to place, but show relative maturities.

For grain it is best to use corns that ripen well within the season limits. Our selections are intended to be on the safe side. For silage, taller corns with high grain yield records, that ripen 5 to 15 days later, usually make maximum yields of best quality silage. We have listed such for each situation described below.

VERY SHORT SEASON—Where only the very earliest corns mature; generally at elevations over 1200' and at lower elevations in Northern New York and New England

Grain: Wis. 255 (90); Yates (90); Sheffield (90).

Silage: Wis. 355 (100); Early Huron (100).

SHORT SEASON—Where 95 to 105 day corns usually mature; generally at elevations of 900' to 1200'.

Grain: Wis. 355 (100); Early Huron (100).

Silage: Cornell 11 (105); Cornell 29-3 (115); Wis. 464 (115).

MEDIUM SEASON—Where 105 to 115 day corns usually mature; generally at elevations of 500' to 900'.

Grain: Cornell 11 (105); Cornell 29-3 (115); Wis. 464 (115).

Silage: Ohio K24 (120); Sweepstakes (125).

LONG SEASON—Where 115 to 125 day corns usually mature; generally at elevations under 500'.

Grain: Ohio K24 (120).

Silage: Wis. 608 (130); Wis. 692 (135).

VERY LONG SEASON—Most favored locations in areas last described.

Grain: Wis. 608 (130); Wis. 692 (135).

Silage: U. S. 13 (140).

GRADES

Germinations range from 90% to 98%. Seed is graded,—Large Flat, Medium Flat, Large Round, Medium Round. This permits more accurate planting with less waste of seed and better yields. The different grades produce equally well, provided the seed is properly spaced. (See Prices on Page 3).

FORAGE CROPS

BROME GRASS - Long lived, winter hardy, deep rooted, drought resisting perennial. Spreads by underground stolons as well as by seed. Runs out blue grass and all other common plants. Ideal pasture because production starts early, stays green thru droughts, lasts late in the fall, always palatable, in fact, probably most palatable grass. But must not be grazed too closely. In Illinois test Brome pasture produced 259 lbs. gain per acre on cattle and sheep while blue grass pasture produced 164 lbs. As hay, it is taller than timothy, more leafy and better relished by stock. Takes year longer than timothy to make full crop. Sow 20 lbs. alone or 8 lbs. with 8 lbs. Alfalfa or 3 lbs. Ladino. Sow separately.

Achenbach Brome, a Kansas strain and Lincoln Brome, a Nebraska strain outyield the Dakota and Canadian strains by about 20% and have proved winter hardy in this latitude.

LADINO WHITE CLOVER - Most valuable recent addition to our forage crops. A giant type white clover similar to Wild White in spreading habit, palatability and being a perennial, but growing large enough to be used for hay. Recommended in hay seedings where 2nd growth is to be pastured or where the field is to be mowed for a year or two and then pastured for a time. It is used in Cornell Utility and General Purpose Mixtures, 1 lb. per A. This small seeding produces good yields of pasture or hay several years after Red and Alsike clovers have run out. Ladino yields well on many fields not adapted to alfalfa or wild white clover and deserves wider use as a substitute for them in hay and pasture mixtures. Orchard Grass and Timothy combine well with Ladino but Kentucky Blue Grass tends to run it out. Red and Alsike Clovers may be combined with it. Best results require liberal fertilizing with phosphorus and potash. Use Nitrogen B. (See Prices Page 3)

Hybrid Sweet Corns

They actually yield 25% to 100% more than the old favorites, are much more uniform, have high quality and all of them are resistant to the dread wilt disease. The seed is produced by controlled cross pollination of specially bred strains. The seed costs more, but results justify the cost many times over.

We offer hybrids that ripen at different times, each being one of the best available in its ripening period. You can choose those that best suit your market or can provide a continuous supply from early to late by planting at one time several that will ripen in succession and then following with successive plantings of a late one.

In the brief descriptions given below, the maturity dates are approximate for this section and naturally vary with locality and season. They are comparable with Golden Bantam at 80 days. For detailed description ask for our Special Sweet Corn Circular. It gives valuable planting suggestions and directions for controlling ear worm, corn borer and smut.

IMPROVED SPANCROSS - 61 days, 23 earlier than Golden Cross. Earliest wilt resistant hybrid available. Cold resistant. Prolific yielder of very uniform, attractive, med. size, 10 - 12 rowed ears.

MARCROSS - 68 days. Follows Spancross, 16 days ahead of Golden Cross. Wilt resistant, good yielder, large 12 rowed ears, good quality, excellent market type. A money maker for commercial growers.

CARMELCROSS - 72 days. Wilt resistant, fine quality, 12 rowed, large ears, 12% to 30% more ears than Marcross.

CONN. 22x27 - 75 days. New mid-season hybrid, notably large ears, fine quality too.

LINCOLN - 78 days, 6 days ahead of Golden Cross. Wilt resistant, drought resistant, wide adaptation. Heavy producer of large, attractive, good quality, 12 to 16 rowed ears.

LEE - 78 days, in Lincoln class. Ears slightly larger; quality a little better. Not so hardy. Better for New England and Eastern New York. Wilt resistant.

BIG LEE - 80 days, equal quality, taller stalks, larger ears, more ears, more profit.

IMPROVED GOLDEN CROSS - 84 days, heavier ears, more kernel rows, taller stalks, ears borne higher, fewer suckers, same wonderful quality.

SILVER CROSS BANTAM - 84 days. A white counterpart of Golden Cross, yielding nearly 100% more than Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen and tops in sweetness, flavor and tenderness. Apparently wilt resistant.

IOANA - 87 days. Appearance, quality, size ears like Golden Cross. Stalks larger, suckerless. Notably resistant to heat and drought. Out-yields Golden Cross under such conditions. Wilt resistant.

BIG IOANA - 88 days. 10% more ears, 10% larger ears than Ioana and equal quality, hardiness and wilt resistance.

MAGNAGOLD - 90 days. Wilt resistant. Big handsome 16 to 18 rowed ears of excellent quality. Sell fast at premium prices. Lots of fodder. Best late yellow hybrid from every angle.

(See Prices Page 3)

FAMILY GARDEN SWEET CORN ASSORTMENT

Here is a package of assorted hybrid sweet corn seeds, ripening in succession, that provides an average family with an abundance of delicious fresh sweet corn from early summer till fall, and plenty to can or dry for winter. It includes 2 oz. each Spancross, Marcross, Carmelcross, Lincoln, Magnagold and 12 oz. Golden Cross with directions for planting. Lots of enjoyment and real savings on food costs come in this package. Decide now to feast on sweet corn this summer.

(See Prices on Page 3)

HAY AND PASTURE SEEDINGS

The use of comparatively new forage crops and the present shortage of Kentucky Blue Grass seed call for new mixtures. Following are some recommended this year, all in pounds per acre—

HAY MIXTURES

For good alfalfa soil -

10 Alfalfa, 10 Brome, 3 Timothy.

6 Alfalfa, 4 Med. Red, 2 Alsike, 6 Timothy.

For soils not suited for alfalfa -

6 Med. Red, 1 Ladino, 8 Timothy.

2 Ladino, 7 Timothy.

HAY and PASTURE MIXTURES

For good alfalfa soil -

6 Alfalfa, 3 Med. Red, 1 Ladino, 8 Timothy.

5 Alfalfa, 3 Med. Red, 1 Ladino, 5 Brome, 5 Timothy.

For soils not suited to alfalfa -

3 Med. Red, 1 Ladino, 7 Timothy, 2 Red Top, 5 Ky. Blue.

8 Orchard, 2 Ladino or 8 Brome, 3 Ladino (sow separately).

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES

10 Ky. Blue, 7 Timothy, 1 Wild White Clover, 2 Bird's Foot Trefoil (to be inoculated separately and added just before sowing)

12 Ky. Blue, 2 Ladino (for poultry especially)

ORDER FORM

K. C. LIVERMORE, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Dear Friend:—I wish to order the following:

, 1947

@	\$	@	\$
@	\$	@	\$
@	\$	@	\$
@	\$	@	\$
@	\$	@	\$
@	\$	@	\$
@	\$	@	\$

If transportation charges to be paid by you, have to be prepaid, please allow for them here. Excess will be returned.

\$

TERMS: Cash with order, or 25% with order and balance before shipment or on arrival with collection fees added. If balance is to be paid at a bank on delivery, give name and address of bank.

Bank _____ P.O. _____ State _____

Total - - - \$
Check or M. O. - - \$
Balance - - - \$

Ship to (Person) _____ P. O. _____ State _____ Rt. or St. _____

Freight or express station _____ State _____ Railroad _____

Shipping instructions _____ Name and address of person ordering, if different from above _____

Farm Chemicals For Seeds and Soil

ALL POSTPAID EXCEPT AS STATED

COROSIVE SUBLIMATEFor potatoes, cabbage, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$90; 1 to 4 lb. \$2.50 per lb.; 5 lb. up \$2.20 per lb.; express collect. Special prices on larger amounts.**YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY**For potatoes, 1 lb. treats 100 or more bu.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 to 4 lb. \$2.95 per lb.; 5 lb. up \$2.65 per lb.**CALOMEL**For cabbage, turnip, radish, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. \$2.90; 1 to 4 lb. \$3.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. up, \$2.80.**YELLOW OXIDE OF COPPER**For peas, spinach, beets, 1 teaspoon per lb., or $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per cwt.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lb. \$3.80. Special prices on larger quantities.**ZINC OXIDE**For seed beds, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. per sq. ft.; 1 to 9 lb. 25c per lb.; 10 to 49 lb. 20c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect 50 lb. bags, \$6.00; 100 lb. bags \$10.**GRAPHITE**For coating peas to prevent breakage after treating; 2 oz. per bu.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; 1 to 4 lb. 35c per lb.; 5 lb. up, 30c per lb., postage paid. Freight collect, 100 lb. bags, \$18.00.**GUM ARABIC POWDER**To make calomel stick to cabbage seed; 1 oz. per lb. seed; 1 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 85c.**FORMALDEHYDE**

For seed treating and soil disinfecting, (40%); 1 lb. can 40c; 5 cans up 35c each, express collect. Special prices on large quantities in bulk.

TOBACCO POWDER

To repel flea beetles, squash bugs, etc., for fumigating; 1 to 4 lb., 15c per lb.; 5 to 29 lb., 10c per lb., postage paid; 30 to 99 lb., 5c per lb.; 100 lb. bags, \$4.00 per bag freight collect.

SPERGON

A dust for treating seeds and soils to control fungus and bacterial diseases,* 2 to 3 oz. per bu. of seed; 2 oz. \$33; 1 lb. \$2.16 postpaid; not prepaid 5 lb. \$9.95; 10 lb. \$18.50.

SULPHURFor scabby potatoes. The easiest way to control scab on potatoes is to scatter 1 to 2 lb. of sulphur over each bushel of seed as it is dumped in the planter hopper. The action of the machine coats the seed fairly well and the surplus runs into the row. Wherever scab conditions are unusually bad, the soil should be treated as well as the seed. The same treatment also controls scab gnat and milliped injury. Apply sulphur only where needed; apply 200 to 800 lb. per acre depending on the severity of the scab or as indicated by soil tests; apply after plowing and mix thoroly at least 4" deep. Use our Free Flow Sulphur. It drills better and is economical. One application lasts years. Prices f.o.b. here. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; \$3.50 per cwt.; \$60.00 per ton. Special prices on ton lots or more delivered from factory.**RESPIRATOR**

Comfo Dust and Mist Respirator, eliminates discomfort of using chemicals. Postpaid, 1 to 4, \$3.50, 5 or more, \$3.30 each.

NITRAGIN LEGUME INOCULANTSCULTURE A for alfalfa, sweet clover, yellow trefoil and CULTURE B for medium, mammoth, alsike, crimson, Ladino, wild white and white Dutch clovers, 1 bu. size 50c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size \$1.00.

CULTURE C for vetches, field peas, garden peas, 100 lb. size \$50; 1200 lb. size \$5.70.

CULTURE D for field, garden beans, 1 bu. size 35.

CULTURE S for soy beans, 2 bu. size 30c; 5 bu. size 55c; 30 bu. size \$3.25.

CULTURE T for birdsfoot trefoil, 1 bu. size \$50.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. (treats 1 bu. corn) 60c; pt. (treats 2 bu. corn) \$1.00; qt. (treats 4 bu. corn) \$1.75.**SCARE CROW** $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. (treats 1 bu. corn) 40c; pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00.**ARASAN**

For vegetable seed; 1/3 tsp. per lb. large seeds to 2/3 tsp. for small seed or 2 to 4 oz. per 100 lbs.; 1 oz. \$16; 8 oz. \$8.40; 4 lb. \$5.16; 25 lb. \$30.00.

CERESAN

For oats, barley, wheat (1 lb. treats 32 bu.) 1 lb. \$90; 4 lb. \$3.00; 25 lb. \$16.65.

SEMESAN JR.For corn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per bu.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 56c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.75.**SEMESAN**

For vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs; 2 oz. 45c; 12 oz. \$2.10; 4 lb. \$10.10.

SEMESAN BEL

For potatoes; 1 lb. per 50 to 80 bu.; 2 oz. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.80; 4 lb. \$6.30; 25 lb. \$36.90.